The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,142.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11. 1786.

By Permiſſion.

LES VARIETES AMUSANTE,

Back of the Black Bull Inn, Pleaſance.

GREAT VAREITY OF NEW PERFORMANCES.

This Evening, and every Evening during the Week,

Under the inſpection of Monſieur DUBOIS.

ACT I.—The much admired OMBRES IMPALPABLE.
ACT II.—By particular deſire, the BALLOON SONG, by Monſ. DUBOIS.
ACT III.—SLACK ROPE VAULTING.
ACT IV.—The PEASANT of the ALPS, with the WOODEN SHOE DANCE, and EGG HORNPIPE.
ACT V.—ROPE-DANCING, by the Celebrated LITTLE LITTLE DEVIL,
Who will perform ſeveral new feats on the Rope with a Table, Chairs, &c.
Likewiſe the CHILD of PROMISE, only 37 months old.
CLOWN, by Maſter RICKETTS.

To which will be added, a new Pantomime, called,

Harlequin, an Apprentice Magician,
And protected by WITCHES.

The Scenery, Dreſſes, and Decorations, entirely new.

Harlequin,	Mr BONSVILLE;
Old Man,	Monſ. RICHER, ſen.
Clown,	Monſ. DUBOIS;
Lover,	Madam RICHER;
And Columbine,	Miſs GIRNIER.

The other characters by the reſt of the Company.
To Conclude with a Grand Chorus.

Doors to be opened at Six, and the Entertainments to begin preciſely at Seven o'clock.—Pit and Boxes 2s. 6d.—Slips 1s. 6d.—Gallery 1s.

Tickets to be had at the Royal Exchange and Exchange Coffeehouſes, and of Monſ. Dubois, at Les Varietes Amuſante, where places for the boxes may be taken.

N. B. No perſon admitted behind the Scenes.

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HORSEMANSHIP,

On ONE, TWO, and THREE HORSES.

ON TUESDAY next, the 12th curt. and to be continued every day (weather permitting), during the Week, at the CIRCULAR RIDING SCHOOL in Dr Hope's Park, adjoining the Phyſical Gardens, Leith Walk, by Nine capital performers, not to be equalled in Europe, from Mr JONES's Equeſtrian Amphitheatre, London, under the direction of

MR PARKER,

Who moſt reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general, that no pains has been ſpared to render the temporary Riding School as commodious as poſſible. Proper ſeats covered over are provided,

HORSEMANSHIP BURLESQU'D,
By Mr MILLER, *the* Clown.
To which will be introduced,
Horſemanſhip, upon One and Two Horſes,
By Miss HUNTLEY, from London.
To conclude with
THE TAILOR's JOURNEY TO BRENTFORD,
On the Hunter, Managed, and Road Horſe,
By Mr HUMPHREYS.

Doors will be opened Half paſt Eleven, and the exhibition begin Half paſt Twelve.

Firſt Seats, 2s.—Second ditto, 1s.

Places may be taken, by ſending a ſervant, from Half paſt Ten to Eleven.

Tickets may be had of Mr Parker, at Mr Robertſon's, at Black Bull, Pleaſance.

N. B. Mr PARKER will attend the School every day, Sundays excepted, for the inſtruction of Ladies and Gentlemen, in the polite art of Riding and managing the Horſe. Gentlemen from Seven in the Morning till Eleven,—Ladies from Two till Five afternoon.

Likewiſe Horſes broke for the Road, Field, or Army, particularly for Ladies riding, in a few days.

This day is Publiſhed,
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A NEW
SPELLING, PRONOUNCING, & EXPLANATORY
Dictionary of the Engliſh Language:
CONTAINING

I. The words printed according to their true Orthography, with the accented vowel or conſonant marked in each, and the part of ſpeech added to which each word belongs.
II. The words reprinted, divided accurately as they are pronounced; and ſhowing, in the moſt ſimple and eaſy manner, the proper ſound of every letter, without diſfiguring the words or altering their Orthography.
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To which is prefixed,
AN INTRODUCTION, IN THREE PARTS.

1. Elements of Engliſh Pronunciation.
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With an Appendix,
Containing an Account of the Heathen Gods and Goddeſſes, Ancient Heroes, &c.; a Table of Remarkable Occurrences from the Creation; and a Liſt of Celebrated Writers.
The whole forming an agreeable and valuable Companion for the Youth of both Sexes, and particularly calculated for the Improvement of Natives and Foreigners in the proper Speaking and Writing of the Engliſh Language.
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And the Lovers of the Polite Art of Drawing.

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ALSO, Drawing Materials of the fineſt quality, and a moſt excellent collection of fine Prints, coloured and uncoloured, on paper; alſo Maps, and every article in the Stationary branch.

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At James Mitchell's Warehouſe,

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TEAS, *per Lib.*	s.	d.	SPIRITS, *per Gal.*	s.	d.
Beſt Souchong, -	6	0	Beſt Jamaica Double Rum, -	9	0
Good ditto, -	5	0	Good ditto ditto, -	8	6
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Good ditto, -	4	0	Single ditto, -	6	0
Ditto ditto, -	3	6	Coniac Brandy, -	9	0
Bohea, -	2	6	Good ditto, -	6	0
Hyſon Green, -	8	0	Dutch Geneva, -	6	0
Singlo, -	5	0	Good ditto, -	5	0
			Fine old proof Aquavitæ,	3	3
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*** The Congo at 3 d. 6 d. is a very great penny-worth, and warranted as good as any at 4 s. in town.

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TEAS.	Per Lb.	SPIRITS.	Per Gal.
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Ordinary Congo,	2 6	Good ditto,	7 0
Good middling ditto,	3 0	Single ditto,	6 0
Good ditto,	3 6	Beſt Coniac Brandy,	8 0
Fine ditto	4 0	Good ditto,	7 0
Fineſt ditto,	4 6	Single ditto,	6 0
Good Souchong,	5 0	Good Geneva,	6 0
Fine ditto,	5 6	Middling ditto,	5 0
Fineſt ditto,	6 0	Rum Shrub,	8 0
Singlo Green,	3 6	Brandy ditto,	8 0
Fineſt ditto,	4 0	Good Whiſky,	2 6
Good Hyſon,	6 0	Proof ditto,	3 0
Fine ditto,	7 0	Strong ditto,	4 0
Fineſt ditto,	8 0	Port, Sherry, and Liſbon wines, in bottles,	1 6
Raw Coffee,	1 4	Engliſh Carcavilla ditto	1 0
Roaſted ditto,	2 0	Cyder and Perry ditto,	0 8
		Beſt London Porter,	0 3

Retailers and others who take large quantities will be allowed a reaſonable diſcount from the above prices.

MEMOIRS *of* FREDERICK III. KING *of* PRUSSIA.

(Continued from our Paper of Wedneſday laſt.)

IN 1740 the old King fell ſick, and ſpoke and acted in his illneſs with his uſual turbulence and roughneſs; reproaching his phyſicians in the groſſeſt terms, with their unſkilfulneſs and impotence, and imputing to their ignorance or wickedneſs, the pain which their preſcriptions failed to relieve. The celebrated Hoffman ſhared the ſame fate with the reſt of his brethren; but conſcious of his merit replied, that he could not bear reproaches which he did not deſerve; that he had tried all the remedies that art could ſupply, or nature could admit; that he was indeed a Profeſſor by his Majeſty's bounty, but that if his abilities or integrity were doubted, he was willing to leave not only the Univerſity, but the kingdom, and that he could not be driven into any place where the name of Hoffman would want reſpect. The King, however unaccuſtomed to ſuch returns, was ſtruck with conviction of his own indecency, and told Hoffman, that he had ſpoken well, and requeſted him to continue his attendance.

The King finding his diſtemper gaining upon his ſtrength, grew at laſt ſenſible, that his end was approaching, and ordering the Prince to be called to his bedſide, laid ſeveral injunctions upon him, of which one was, to perpetuate the tall regiment, by continual recruits, and another to receive his eſpouſed wife. The Prince gave him a reſpectful anſwer, but wiſely avoided to diminiſh his own right or power by an abſolute promiſe, and the King died uncertain of the fate of the tall regiment.

The young King began his reign with great expectation, which he afterwards ſurpaſſed. His father's faults produced many advantages to the firſt years of his reign. He had an army of ſeventy thouſand men, well diſciplined, without any imputation of ſeverity to himſelf, and was maſter of a vaſt treaſure, without the crime or reproach of raiſing it. The King being now no longer controuled, determined to act towards the unhappy lady, who had poſſeſſed for ſeven years, the empty title of the Princeſs of Pruſſia, as his Queen. With regard to the tall regiment, ſome recruits, a few days after his father's death, being offered him, he rejected them, and this body of giants, by continued diſregard, mouldered away. He treated his mother with great reſpect, and ordered that ſhe ſhould bear the title of Queen mother, and that inſtead of addreſſing him as *his Majeſty*, ſhe ſhould only call him ſon.

As he was paſſing ſoon after between Berlin and Potſdam, a thouſand boys who had been marked out for military ſervice, ſurrounded his coach, and cried out "*Merciful King, deliver us from our ſlavery.*" He promiſed them their liberty, and ordered the next day, that the badge ſhould be taken off. He ſtill continued that correſpondence with learned men which he began when he was prince, and the eyes of all ſcholars were upon him, as a man likely to renew the times of patronage, and to emulate the bounties of Louis XIV. He was reſolved to govern with very little miniſterial aſſiſtance; he took cognizance of every thing with his own eyes, declared, that in all contrarieties of intereſt, between him and his ſubjects, the public good ſhould have the preference, and in one of the firſt exertions of regal power baniſhed the prime miniſter and favourite of his father, as one that had *betrayed his maſter, and abuſed his truſt*. He declared a general toleration of religion, and allowed the profeſſion of Free Maſonry.

There had ſubſiſted for ſome time in Pruſſia, an order called *The Order for Favour*, which according to its denomination, had been conferred with very little diſtinction. The King inſtituted *The Order for Merit*, with which he honoured thoſe whom he conſidered as deſerving. He was charitable if not liberal, for he ordered the magiſtrates of the ſeveral diſtricts to be very attentive to the relief of the poor. One of his firſt cares was the advancement of learning. Immediately after his acceſſion, he wrote to Rollin and Voltaire, that he deſired the continuance of their friendſhip, and ſent for Mr Maupertuis the principal of the French academicians, who paſſed a winter in Lapland, to verify, by the menſuration of a degree near the pole, the Newtonian doctrine of the form of the earth. He requeſted Maupertuis to come to Berlin to ſettle an academy in terms of great [illegible] and condeſcenſion.

At the ſame time, he ſhewed the world that literary amuſements were not likely, as has more than once happened to royal ſtudents, to withdraw him from the care of the kingdom, or make him forget his intereſt. He began by reviving a claim to Herſtal and Hernal, two diſtricts in the poſſeſſion of the Biſhop of Liege. When he ſent his commiſſary to demand the homage of the inhabitants, they refuſed him admiſſion, declaring that they acknowledged no ſovereign but the biſhop, in which he complained of the violation of his right, and the contempt of his authority, charged the prelate with countenancing the late act of diſobedience, and required an anſwer in two days.

In three days the anſwer was ſent, and Frederick gained the cauſe. But this was a petty acquiſition: the time was now come when the King of Pruſſia was to form and execute greater deſigns. On the 9th of October 1740, half Europe was thrown into confuſion by the death of Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, by whoſe death all the hereditary dominions of the houſe of Auſtria deſcended, according to the Pragmatic ſanction, to his eldeſt daughter, who was married to the Duke of Lorrain, at the time of the Emperor's death, duke of Tuſcany.

Upon the Emperor's death, many of the German Princes fell upon the Auſtrian territories, as upon a dead carcaſe, to be diſmembered among them without reſiſtance. Among theſe, with whatever juſtice, certainly with very little generoſity, was the King of Pruſſia, who having aſſembled his troops, as was imagined, to ſupport the Pragmatic ſanction, on a ſudden entered Sileſia with 30,000 men, publiſhing a declaration in which he diſclaimed any deſign of injuring the right of the houſe of Auſtria, but urged his [illegible] to Sileſia, as ariſing *from a convention of family and confraternity between the houſe of Brandenburgh and the Princes of Sileſia, and other honourable titles*. He ſaid, the fear of being defeated by other pretenders to the Auſtrian dominions, obliged him to enter Sileſia without any previous expoſtulation with the Queen, and that he ſhould ſtrenuouſly eſpouſe the intereſt of the houſe of Auſtria. Such a declaration was, in the opinion of all Europe, nothing leſs than the aggravation of hoſtility by inſult, and was received by the Auſtrians with ſuitable indignation. The King purſued his purpoſe, marched forward, and, in the frontiers of Sileſia made a ſpeech to his followers, in which he told them, that he conſidered them rather as friends than ſubjects; that the troops of Brandenburgh had been always eminent for their bravery; that they would always fight in his preſence; and that he would recompenſe thoſe who ſhould diſtinguiſh themſelves in his ſervice rather as a father than a King.

Entering thus ſuddenly into a country which he ſuppoſed rather likely to protect than invade, he acted for ſome time with abſolute authority; but ſuppoſing that this ſubmiſſion would not always laſt, he endeavoured to perſuade the Queen to a ceſſion of Sileſia, imagining that ſhe would eaſily be perſuaded to yield what was already loſt. He therefore ordered his Miniſters to declare at Vienna, "that he was ready to guaranty all the German dominions of the houſe of Auſtria; that he would conclude a treaty with Auſtria, Ruſſia, and the maritime powers; that he would endeavour that the Duke of Lorrain ſhould be elected Emperor, and believed that he could accompliſh it; that he would immediately advance to the Queen two millions of florins; that, in recompence for all this, he required Sileſia to be yielded to him!" He afterwards moderated his claim, and ordered his Miniſter to hint at Vienna, that half of Sileſia would content him. The Queen anſwered, that though he pretended the reverſe, it was evident that he was the firſt and only invader; and that, till he entered in an hoſtile manner, all her eſtates were unmoleſted: That he was obliged by the golden bull, and as guaranty of the Pragmatic ſanction, to aſſiſt her againſt invaders: That it could never be fit to alienate her dominions for the conſolidation of an alliance formed only to keep them entire. With regard to his intereſt in the election of an Emperor, ſhe expreſſed her gratitude in ſtrong terms; but added that the election ought to be free; and on the pecuniary aſſiſtance propoſed, ſhe remarked, that no prince ever made war to oblige another to take money; and that the contributions already levied in Sileſia exceeded the two millions offered as its purchaſe: That ſhe valued the King's friendſhip, and was willing to purchaſe it by any compliance but the diminution of her dominions; and exhorted him to perform his part in ſupport of the Pragmatic ſanction.

The King finding negociation thus ineffectual, puſhed forward his inroads, and now began to ſhow how ſecretly he could take his meaſures. When he called a council of war, he propoſed the queſtion in a few words; all his generals wrote their opinions in his preſence upon ſeparate papers, which he carried away; and, examining them in private, formed his reſolution, without imparting it otherwiſe than by his orders. He began, not without policy, to ſeize firſt upon the eſtates of the clergy; then plundered the convent of their ſtores of proviſion, and told them that he never had heard of any magazines erected by the apoſtles. He proceeded in his expedition, and a detachment of his troops took Jablunea, one of the ſtrong places of Sileſia, which was ſoon after abandoned for want of proviſion, which the Auſtrian huſſars, who were now in motion, were buſy to intercept.

One of the moſt remarkable events of the Sileſia war, was the conqueſt of great Glogaw, which was taken by an aſſault in the dark, headed by Prince Leopold of Anhalt Deſſau. They arrived at the foot of the fortifications about twelve at night, and in two hours were maſters of the place. In attempts of this kind many accidents happen which cannot be heard without ſurpriſe. Four Pruſſian grenadiers who had climbed the ramparts, miſſing their own company, met an Auſtrian captain with fifty-two men; they were at firſt frighted, and were about to retreat, but gathering courage, commanded the Auſtrians to lay down their arms, and in the terror of darkneſs and confuſion were unexpectedly obeyed.

At the ſame time a conſpiracy to kill or carry away the King of Pruſſia, was ſaid to be diſcovered. The Pruſſians publiſhed a memorial, in which the Auſtrian court was accuſed of employing emiſſaries and aſſaſſins againſt the king; and it was alledged in direct terms, that one of them had confeſſed himſelf obliged by oath to deſtroy him, which oath had been given him in a public council in the preſence of the Duke of Lorrain. To this the Auſtrians anſwered, that the character of the Queen and Duke was too well known not to deſtroy the force of ſuch an accuſation; that the tale of the confeſſion was an impoſture; and that no ſuch attempt was ever made. Each party was inflamed, and orders were given to the Auſtrian General to hazard a battle. The two armies met at Molwitz, and parted without a complete victory on either ſide. The Auſtrians quitted the field in good order, and the King of Pruſſia rode away upon the firſt diſorder of his troops, without waiting for the laſt event. After this, there was no action of much importance. But the King of Pruſſia irritated by oppoſition, transferred his intereſt in the election to the Duke of Bavaria, and the Queen of Hungary, now attacked by France, Spain, [illegible] to make peace with them, the expence of half Sileſia; without procuring thoſe advantages which were once offered her.

To enlarge dominions has been the boaſt of many princes; to diffuſe happineſs and ſecurity through wide regions has been granted to few. The late King of Pruſſia aſpired to both theſe honours, and endeavoured to join the praiſe of Legiſlator to that of Conqueror. To ſettle property, to ſuppreſs falſe claims, and to regulate the adminiſtration of civil and criminal juſtice, are attempts both critical and highly uſeful. Frederick III. appeared no leſs conſpicuous in theſe pacific and praiſe-worthy enterpriſes, than bold, ſagacious and valiant in his warlike exploits.

The King of Pruſſia conſidered the nature and reaſons of laws, with more attention than is common to Princes. This appears from his diſſertation on the *Reaſon of enacting and repealing laws*. Some of his obſervations are juſt and uſeful, and he always appears on the ſide of mercy. "If a poor man (ſays he) ſteal in his want, a watch, or a few pieces from one to whom the loſs is inconſiderable, is this a reaſon for condemning him to death?" In this publication he regretted that the laws againſt duels had been ineffectual, and was of opinion, that they never could attain their end, unleſs the Princes of Europe ſhould agree not to afford any aſylum to duelliſts, and to puniſh all who ſhould inſult their equals, either by word, deed, or writing. He ſuſpected this ſcheme to be chimerical. "Yet, why (he ſaid) ſhould not perſonal quarrels be ſubmitted to judges as well as queſtions of poſſeſſion? and why ſhould not a congreſs be appointed for the general good of mankind, as well as for ſo many purpoſes of leſs importance?" He declared himſelf, with great ardour againſt the uſe of torture, and charged the Engliſh, that they ſtill retained it. It is perhaps impoſſible to review the laws of any country without diſcovering many defects and many ſuperfluities. Laws often continue, when their reaſons have ceaſed. Parts of the judicial procedure which were at firſt only accidental, become in time eſſential; and formalities accumulated on each other, till the art of litigation requires more ſtudy than the diſcovery of right.

The King of Pruſſia examining the inſtitutions of his own country, thought them ſuch as could be amended by a general abrogation, and the eſtabliſhment of a new body of laws, to which he gave the name of the CODE FREDERICK, which is compriſed in one volume of no great bulk, and muſt therefore unavoidably contain general poſitions, to be accommodated to particular caſes by the wiſdom and integrity of the courts. To embarraſs juſtice by multiplicity of laws, or to hazard it by confidence in judges, ſeem to be the oppoſite rocks on which all civil inſtitutions have been wrecked, and between which, legiſlative wiſdom has never yet proved an open paſſage. The Code of Frederick, it muſt be acknowledged, ſufficiently evinced his wiſdom and penetration.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Sept.* 7.

Utrecht, Aug. 24. On the 19th a Tribune was installed at Elbourg, a ceremony which has not been seen for two centuries; the bells rang the whole time.

We have accounts from Overyssel that the little towns of that province, which have no place among the States, assembled the beginning of the month at Hardenburgh, when the number of Deputies was 17, including the Secretary. The free corps of Hardenbergh were under arms on the day of the assembly, and did the military compliments to the Deputies. The sitting ended with agreeing to several resolutions, tending to annihilate aristocracy, and to modify the influence of the Stadtholder.

Utrecht, Aug. 26. We have accounts from Hattem that an assembly has been held there of some corps of exercise in the environs of that place, and the Deputies of the burghers of Elbourg, to examine the state of the place, and to put it in a situation to support a siege. The council of war of the burghers have sollicited from the Burgomasters a regulation to mount guard, &c. this was refused, but the council gave them leave. They are busy night and day in repairing the ramparts and fortifications. The burghers have besides written a letter to the different volunteer corps, &c. to request their assistance.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

New-Haven, July 26. Accounts from Newport represent the situation of that State as truly unhappy, on account of the late act of their General Assembly, by which any person who refuses to take the paper money, emitted by a former act of Assembly, or in any way attempts to depreciate it, is subject to a fine of 100 l. lawful money, and for a second offence disfranchised! The merchants have almost universally shut up their stores, and business of every kind is stopped. The country withholds the usual supplies of provisions, which distresses principally the sticklers for their iniquitous money, being generally those who are impoverished or largely in debt, who please themselves with this easy way of being freed from the just demands of their creditors. On Friday se'ennight riot and discord prevailed. A number of persons, headed by one Wanton and one Anthony, insolently demanded that the stores in which corn was lodged should be opened, and the corn sold for the new emission. One of the merchants, who was a quaker, was so intimidated by their threats, that he consented: But they were not so successful in their attempts upon another store, the owners of which resented the demand, and declared they would defend their property at the risk of their lives. The number which collected to preserve the peace, and to assist in defending the property endangered, was so great, and their passions so justly warmed, that the fate of the ringleaders of the riot hung on the slenderest thread. A single blow would have begun a contest in which their lives would have fallen a sacrifice; but the timely intervention of some of the principal characters of the city prevented any further violence. At length the Governor of the State and two of his Council [illegible] one of the ringleaders of the riot, and went to his house: a Council was called; the Governor and all the civil officers were present: Vigorous steps were thought best by the majority; but the Governor assured them that he had informed one of the ringleaders, that if he again violated the peace, he should exert his utmost authority for the support of government, and he replied that he might depend upon his peaceable conduct in future: On this the Council broke up.

Notwithstanding the assurances of this disturber of the peace, he soon after made an unprovoked attack upon one of the persons who had appeared in defence of the property in danger. A number of persons interfered, and the tranquillity of the city continued when our last accounts left them.

The same violences begin to pervade every part of the States; threats to break open cribs, and rob the wealthy farmers, daily increase. If reason does not effect a change of measures, surely these turbulent disorders must.

LONDON, *Sept.* 7.

Last night there was a grand concert of music at the Queen's house; the Duke of Milan and divers of the nobility were present.

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a morning visit to the Archduke and Archduchess of Austria, and the Princess Albina, at their residence in Dover-street.

The Archduke's object in travelling is not the gratification of idle curiosity. His observations in the different countries he passes through are directed to the state of jurisprudence, science, agriculture, and the arts of elegance and use. His travels are intended ultimately to benefit the people whom he governs. Such, too, is the great object of his Imperial brother's excursions.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on Monday last, sent to his own physician, Dr Blane, of St Thomas's hospital, and requested him directly to set out for Spa, to attend the Duke of Cumberland. The Doctor readily acquiesced in his Royal Highness's commands, and on Tuesday left town in consequence of the above application. Dr Blane is a native of Scotland, and was Physician-General to the gallant Admiral Rodney in the last war, during his glorious victories in the West Indies.

We have the satisfaction to hear, that letters were received on Tuesday last from the German Spa, with information that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was on Friday last considerably better than he had been for some days before.

The disorder which afflicts the Duke of Cumberland commenced with a loss of strength, and a violent pain in the head. A fever succeeded, and then a number of reddish blotches were thrown out upon the skin, called by the faculty *erysipelatous*, and vulgarly, "St Anthony's fire."—A delirium which had taken place, according to our information, was considerably relieved in consequence of the above eruption.

Yesterday the Earl of Clarendon resigned the seals as Chancellor of the Duchy Court of Lancaster to the King at St James's.

The same day Lord Hawkesbury was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, and kissed the King's hand at St James's, on being appointed to succeed Lord Clarendon.

Yesterday the Earl of Clarendon kissed his Majesty's hand at St James's, on being appointed Joint-Post-Master-General, in the room of the Earl of Tankerville, resigned.

The Duke of Grafton, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Mr Pitt and Lord Euston, as members, have signified their design of attending the Senate-house, on the occasion of the Royal visit. Lord Hardwicke, High Steward, is prevented by his ill state of health from quitting his villa at Richmond.

Letters from Chelmsford, dated Monday last, mention, that magnificent preparations were making at Audley-end, near Saffron Walden (the seat of Lord Howard), for the reception of their Majesties and the young Princesses, who on Saturday next are to honour his Lordship with a visit on their progress to Cambridge.

The Lord Chancellor was in town yesterday about an hour, and gave his signet to several proceedings, which afterwards passed the Great Seal: his Lordship, though weak in the feet from the last severe fit of the gout, is, from all outward appearance, perfectly recovered from the late dangerous relapse. It is imagined, his Lordship will continue at Knight's Hill, until the prorogation day, which is the 14th instant, and then we hear he will go to Bath for a few weeks.

By the last accounts from Tunbridge Wells, Lord Mansfield was much indisposed with a cold.

It is now generally said to be determined, that Parliament will proceed to business early in November; and that a bill, the joint effort of the most illustrious sages of the law, for regulating the police of this great city, will be introduced soon after the meeting of that assembly.

The Ministry certainly deserve praise for convening the legislature at the period above mentioned; as it will give the country gentlemen an opportunity of bestowing proper attention to national business, as that season does not interfere with their domestic rural economy.

Yesterday Mr Adams, the American Ambassador, arrived at Harwich, from Holland, in the Dolphin packet, Captain Elium.

Yesterday Colonel Cox, of the Middlesex militia, had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by his Majesty.

Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock the Purser of the Asia, Foulkes, from China, came to the India-House, with the agreeable news of her safe arrival off Portsmouth, where he left her, with a fair wind proceeding for the river.

The Asia left St Helena, the 11th of July; at which time there was the York Indiaman, outward bound, and a French ship.

Colonel Henry Watson, Chief Engineer of Bengal, who came passenger in the Deptford, and was left at St Helena, is arrived in the Asia, much recovered from his indisposition.

The ship, Duke of Montrose is, hourly expected from Bombay, fully laden, as the Company have not received a single bale of goods from that settlement for an unusual length of time.

The Dolphin, Raguſin, from Malaga, is arrived at Venice, after four years detention.

The Count Bernstoff, Holmstrom, from Bengal for Copenhagen, is passed Elsinore.

The Janus man of war, Captain Pakenham, from Jamaica, and Raymond, Smedley, from Bencoolen, are arrived in the river.

Tuesday morning at one o'clock died, at his house in Red Lion-square, in the 75th year of his age, Jonas Hanway, Esq; late one of the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy. The early part of his life was spent in very perturbed times, and amidst a variety of uncommon scenes in Europe and Asia; and since his arrival in England, in 1753, his indefatigable attention in the service of the poor and unprotected made him eminently conspicuous, not only in his own country, but throughout Europe. Such was the ardency of his zeal to promote the welfare of his fellow-creatures, that it became his peculiar study, the favourite object of all his designs, a part of his moral system and action; and no man knew better how to make his influence conduce to the success of his designs. For his private character; his simplicity of heart; his readiness to serve, and his unshaken fidelity; these are written on the hearts of his friends, who will not fail to convey to posterity some portion of their esteem and affection for his name. His disorder was seated in the bladder, and he died like one who had made it the study of his life to die well; calm, patient, and collected, without murmur, impatience, or regret. He retained the powers of his mind in their fullest health to the last minute.

Yesterday Major Semple was ordered to the bar at the Old Bailey to receive sentence for the offence of which he was convicted on Saturday last. A motion was made to postpone judgment until next sessions, but which was over-ruled by the Recorder, whose sentence was, that Semple should be transported for seven years beyond the seas, to wherever his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, might judge it proper to send him.

Three persons were left to be tried for perjury, as six of the Jury had retired without leave, and were fined 20 l. each by the Court, which was *adjourned* to the 7th of October next, when the above persons will be tried.

The King of Prussia's will was published the day after his death; it is dated in the year 1769. He has bequeathed to the Queen the sum of 10,000 crowns yearly, besides her other revenue; to Prince Henry, a capital of 200,000 crowns; to Prince Ferdinand 50,000; to every soldier of the guards two crowns; and to every officer of that regiment a gold medal, struck in commemoration of some of the victories of the war of *seven years*.

The funeral of the late King of Prussia took place at Potsdam on the 19th, and his body, according to his own particular desire when living, was embalmed, but only laid in state during the 18th, on which day upwards of 20,000 people were admitted into the apartment; and by order of the reigning King the regiment of guards was also conducted into the room, and not one of those brave fellows could refrain from tears on beholding the corpse of the hero who had so often led them on to glory.

Letters from Berlin, dated Aug. 22. mention, that the King of Prussia had sent an affectionate message of invitation to the reigning Duke of Brunswic, with whom the monarch had constantly corresponded from his early youth; and that great preparations were making at Court for the reception of the Duke, who was expected by the Royal family at Berlin the beginning of the current month.

The same advices add, that the new King intended speedily to make a progress into Silesia; many political reasons dictating the necessity of such a journey for his receiving the oaths of allegiance in that part of his dominions.

The King of Prussia being on the parade the morning after his accession to the throne, addressed the Generals assembled there in the following short speech, which at once shews both a firmness of character and sensibility of mind:—

"I thank you, Gentlemen, for the fidelity, the honour, and the zeal with which you served my predecessor. I thank you for the eagerness which you shewed to renew your oath of fidelity to me, and to grant me that confidence and that love which have ever decided the glorious success of the Prussian arms. Our nation has ever been the terror of its enemies, and we will endeavour to preserve that glory. I shall always keep up a severe discipline; it is indispensible for our troops. You shall find me grateful and beneficent to those who do their duty; and when I am obliged to punish, I shall do it with great regret."

The new King of Prussia has given proofs of his gracious disposition, in setting several prisoners at liberty: his conduct promises to be regulated by religion and justice. There has not been any alteration made in the military or political line; all the offices and ministers preserve their places. Sunday fortnight, after divine service, he gave the first audience to the foreign ministers. His Majesty rises every morning at five o'clock, and transacts business for three hours in the Cabinet with his Ministers: it in general appears, that he will be as much a man of business as his uncle. On the first of September he sets out for Potsdam, to attend the obsequies of the late King.

By a letter from Paris we learn, that the King of Prussia is soon expected at Versailles. The same letter adds, that his Majesty, while Hereditary Prince, borrowed upwards of 20 millions of livres in Holland and Genoa, and about two millions in Paris. It is supposed that the late Monarch left in his coffers 200 millions *tournois*.

Anecdote of the late King of Prussia.—In one of the private visits which the great Frederic was wont to pay his soldiery, he met a jolly fellow, who had that evening deserted the service of Mars for that of Bacchus. The monarch, entering on discourse with him, asked him, How he was able, out of his small stipend, to make so large an offering to the God of Wine? and added, "I assure you, comerade, my pay is the same with yours, yet I cannot afford it. Pray tell me how you can do this!"——"Give me your hand, my lad, you seem an honest fellow, and I'll tell you the secret. To-day, I have been drinking with an old acquaintance; 'tis devilish hard, you know, if one can't take a drop now and then with a friend; and, on these occasions, a day's pay is but a scanty allowance; so I was obliged to make use of the old expedient."—"What's that?"—"Why, to pledge those of my accoutrements which I could best spare for a short time. A little frugality will bring all even again, and then they may be redeemed. This morning, I parted with the blade of my sword. We shall not have a field-day for some time; I shall not, therefore, have any use for it."——Frederick observed the man closely; thanked him for the information, then wished him a good night. The next day, the troops received an unexpected summons into the field. The King passed along the line, and, recognizing his friend of the last night, ordered him, and the immediate man on his right hand, from the ranks; they were both commanded to strip. "Now, (says the King to his new companion) draw your sword, and strike off that traitor's head (pointing to the other.)" "For heaven's sake, my Liege, pardon me. This man has been my comerade for more than fifteen years; and should this cruel office be laid on me, I shall never know a moment's peace after."—The King is deaf—"Since then, Sire, nothing I can say, can move you, I pray that God may be moved to work a miracle in my favour, and turn this into a wooden sword!"—He uttered this with a seeming fervour, and feigned the greatest astonishment when he found it had happened as he had wished. The King, knowing the artifice, could not but admire the fellow's ingenuity; and not only pardoned but rewarded him.

The following remarkable instance of the force of imagination happened lately in Paris.—Every body agrees that those who enjoy vigorous health, and an uncommon flow of high spirits, are more easily affected by the common incidents of life than others, and that their imaginations are more susceptible of deep impressions. Mad. de la ———, of a very lively turn, was so terribly struck at the loss of an intimate friend, who died suddenly, that sorrow preyed upon her with such rapidity that her life was despaired of. Being a woman of uncommon parts, and a good Christian, she began to think seriously on death; and, to shew that she was entirely resigned, and could see it arrive without the least emotion, she begged of her physician to tell her freely how long she had to live, when, on finding herself exhausted, she should put that question to him. "How long have I yet to live?" said she, in a low voice, one morning at eleven o'clock. "Till twelve." She made no reply, but composed herself, and waited for the fatal hour. Twelve struck. The dreadful knell made such an impression on her, that she sunk into a kind of lethargy, and actually thought herself dead. When she awoke, she appeared no longer the same person. She acted as if only an intimate acquaintance of her husband, and to all the tender caresses, she only answered in the style of an acquaintance. "How can you so soon," said she, "have forgotten your wife, who must have been so dear to you?" When they presented the young children to her, she received them as the children of her friend, (her husband's) and promised to be like a mother to them; for the sake of their father, whom in time perhaps she might marry, that their happiness might be still more complete. It was herself who ordered the family mourning; and as they perceived that to contradict her was but increasing her disorder, and augmenting her grief, the whole family put on mourning. Her health in the mean time seemed to renew apace. She was often visited by an acquaintance, a very sensible woman, who, alarmed at such a dreadful disorder, began to think seriously of administering a proper remedy. She sent the children out of the house for a few days, and brought them back very early one morning before Mad. de la ——— was awake. The words, *my dear mamma*, &c. repeated at her bedside by those sweet creatures, who had quitted their mourning, accompanied by a thousand kisses and endearing caresses, occasioned so sudden a revolution in the troubled imagination of the tender mother, that in a few minutes her reason returned. She began to be sensible that she was the happy mother of those children, and the beloved wife of him she thought only her friend. Thus the effects of imagination were effaced by the stronger impressions of nature.

Copy of a letter from his Highness Nabob Wanlandjaw, Bahauder of Arcot and the Carnatic, to Governor Davidson, dated 2d Rubbessauny, 1200, or 2d February, 1786.

"As by the blessing of God I have, in the course of seven months, paid in ready money to the Company in two kists nine lacks of pagodos, (Sterling 360,000 l.) I now hope you will give orders for the payment of a dividend to my creditors, that the interest on their debts may not be encreased. The sooner this business is done, it will be the better for the country, and for your settlement, that the money may again circulate, and thereby render it a more easy matter to discharge the third and last kist to my friends the Company."

"What can I say more?"

Gloucester, Sept. 4. The following unfortunate circumstance has happened in this neighbourhood: In the parish of Badgeworth, William Benfield, a labourer, whose industry and sobriety were truly exemplary, had bought a sack of wheat, which he took to be ground at a mill near Alstone. By some mistake a quantity of meal, which a rat-catcher had mixed up with arsenic to poison rats, was put into Benfield's sack. Benfield, his wife, and five children quickly began to feel its effects. However, having no suspicion of the cause of their disorder, they continued to use it, till two of their neighbours borrowing a loaf, they were taken ill, when suspicion arose that the bread was poisoned. A loaf was therefore examined, and found to contain particles of arsenic. Mr Clark of Cheltenham, was called into the assistance of the poor family. The medicines he administered prevented the death of the wife and three of the younger children. Benfield himself and two boys were brought to our infirmary. The poison had taken from the man the use of all his limbs; and in spite of every medical aid, he died on Monday last. The two boys are deprived of the use of their limbs, but are not yet dead.

Extract of a letter from Morriston, in Glamorganshire, Sept. 2.

"At five o'clock on Monday morning, August 14th last, when the Colliers came to their work, at Messrs. Lockwood, Morris, and Co's. Colliery, at Landore, a dreadful explosion took place, the particulars of which are as follow: The work having been at rest from the preceding Saturday, a quantity of inflammable air had collected in the main street, by a current of wind having blown into it from some hand-streets, as they are termed, being by-streets leading into other parts of the work. It has been usual with the workmen, from time to time, to set fire to this inflammable air, as they find it collect by little and little, which causes an explosion that dissipates it, and the same has been hitherto found the best method of preventing its collection in any great quantity. There had been no dangerous collection of inflammable air in this work for three years before, when another explosion happened, by which four men lost their lives. This gave themen confidence, and they had not taken the usual precaution of firing the inflammable air after a Sunday's rest (it collecting in greater quantities when the work has been at rest) by an ingenious contrivance sometimes in use with them of setting fire to it whilst they keep themselves at a distance of 80 or 100 yards by a line fixed to the supporters of the work, to which line is suspended a board that has a candle placed at top, and is capable of being drawn along the line by another line that is doubled over the roller. As this time one William Young, a young man about 21 years of age, who had been working there for twelve years, going at the head of a gang of other Colliers, with a candle at the end of a rod about six feet long, meaning to explode the inflammable air, and little conscious of the quantity that was collected, set fire to the same, when instantly an explosion took place as loud or louder than the heaviest discharge of Artillery.

"The gang consisted of William Young, aged 21, and Edward Williams, aged 45; these were both killed: They were going hand in hand, and were found so, dead. The next pair of workmen (as it is usual to go in pairs, at small distances to communicate light, in cases where the preceding lights have been extinguished by the inflammable air) were William Williams, 55, and David John, 54, at about five yards distance; the first of these was killed, the next had his thigh broke, and is now likely to recover. The next were at about the same distance. Morgan Morgan Grey, aged 32, and Morgan Harry, 31, were both killed. The

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next at the like diſtance, were Jenkin David, 49, and Jenkin Jenkin, 35; the firſt had only his collar-bone broke, and both were a little burnt, but are now recovered, and the latter has been able already to return to his work. Thomas John was within three yards of the laſt pair; he was only a little burnt and is recovered. The unfortunate men who loſt their lives have left four widows and ſeven children. David John relates, that he had his thigh broke by two of the men who were killed being blown againſt him: After the exploſion, all lights being out, this man endeavouring to crawl away, got twelve yards farther into the work, through miſtake of the way. One Thomas Richards, a couſin of Morgan Grey, as ſoon as he heard of the accident, which was about twenty minutes after, ran into the ſtreet where the men were killed, and fetched out his couſin. Directly after, Mr James Gray (ſuperintendant of the work), with others, went in, and fetched out the poor man who had his thigh broke. The inflammable air had been ſufficiently diſſipated to leave it no longer dangerous; but ſeveral complained afterwards of ſickneſs for three or four days by reaſon of what they had inhaled of it."

Bon Mot of the late SIR JOHN FIELDING.

A fellow who made it a practice to pay ſixpence for a baſon of ſoup at various coffeehouſes, and ſteal at the ſame time a ſilver table ſpoon, was at laſt detected. Sir John Fielding aſked him what he was? To which the gentleman replied, "I belong to the law, Sir." The law! pſhaw! damme! that's impoſſible, ſaid Sir John. "If you did, you would have ſtolen the baſon too."

BON MOT.—When the Imperial Joſeph made his late tour of the Netherlands, he viſited French Flanders *incog.* Arriving early in the morning at Baſle Ville before the gates of Dunkirk, he and his ſingle attendant entered a ſmall public houſe, and ordered ſome boiled eggs with tea: after breakfaſt, on aſking what was to pay, the landlady, who was a widow, replied, "ten livres:" "ten livres!" ſaid the Emperor, What are eggs ſo dear in this part of the world?" "Oh no," rejoined his hoſteſs, "eggs, Sir, are not over dear, but *Emperors* with us are very ſcarce!"

HONOUR AND DIGNITY.

MUCH has been ſaid of the laviſh hand which diſtributes honours in this country—Look to America!

The diſintereſted independent ſtates, who before the war affected to treat with contempt every Britiſh title, have no ſooner acquired poverty, and freedom from all commercial confidence and connections, than they are making each other knights of fanciful orders, and promoting their military with all the airs of a royal power and prerogative.

One can't enter into a coffee-houſe without ſtumbling upon ſome American Excellency or other—Excellencies which have been derived from the counter—or the bar—the tavern bar we mean.

It has been agreed upon, however, that birth ſhall not be regarded in the diſpenſation of honours—Honeſt Dicky Akerman—a worthy ſoul as ever lived. Honeſt Dicky offered to furniſh them with pedigrees—for many of the fathers and mothers too of the preſent Excellencies, Generals, Colonels, and Majors, reſided with him in his houſe, and were very hoſpitably entertained—ſome of them he made to ſtay with him all their lives—others were deſirous to ſee the world, and he permitted them to go to America!

Many of them, however, have been induced to deſcend from their dignities. The General is a good hand at a pair of ſcales. The Colonel is terrible with his yard in his hand. The Major knows Congo from Hyſon. And the Captains, Lieutenants, and Enſigns, are daily employed in recording their actions—in the day-book and ledger.

Sic tranſit gloria Mundi!!!

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 7.

Bank Stock, ſhut.	Ditto New Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 114⅞ a 115.	Ditto 1751, —
	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 98 ⅞ 97¾.	3 per cent. Ann. 74¼ a ⅜.
	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. con. 78½.	Ditto unpaid, 108 s. prem.
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	India Scrip. 14½ a ¾ prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 1¾ diſc.
Long Ann. 23 1-16th.	Exch. Bills, —
Ditto 1778, 14½.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 3 s. a 2 s. 6 d. a 2 s.
South Sea Stock, —	
3 per cent. Old. Ann. 78 ⅛ 77⅞.	Conſols for Oct. 78⅝ a ¼ a ⅝.

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 6. 8.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 7.

"This day, about three o'clock, the Duke of Milan, for the firſt time, notwithſtanding the accounts given in the London papers, was introduced to their Majeſties at St James's. His Serene Highneſs was accompanied by his Ducheſs, the Princeſs Albina, Count Carkenfelt, the Imperial Ambaſſador, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction in his ſuite. They were moſt ſumptuouſly dreſſed, and much ingratiated themſelves into the good graces and eſteem of every one preſent. The Ducheſs is a very fine looking woman, has a tall perſon, and handſome face.

"However the friends of Miniſtry may boaſt of a fair proſpect of a treaty of commerce being ſoon finally concluded on between Great Britain and the Court of France, there is every reaſon to apprehend the event is yet at a diſtance, if it ſhould take place, of which there are ſeveral well-grounded reaſons for doubting.

"Politicians vary greatly in their opinions as to the probability of a war in conſequence of the preſent unſettled ſtate of affairs in Holland; but there is no difference whatever in the effect the death of the Pruſſian monarch has had upon the members of Adminiſtration. Every one of them not only feels, but diſcovers an uneaſineſs in the apprehenſions of a war. This may be depended upon as a fact; and, indeed, if the intelligence received by Government is truly ſtared, there is no ſurpriſe at it, which is, that the Emperor has been buſily employed in making the moſt formidable military arrangements, and that the next advices from the Hague will moſt probably bring over accounts of matters having proceeded to extremities.

"The acceſſion of the Earl of Surrey to the dukedom of Norfolk, has proved a very lucky circumſtance to thoſe to whom his Grace had granted annuities, and who, by-the-bye, were brought, to ſpeak in the phraſeology of the Alley, *quite to a ſtand.* The amount of them is reported to be very conſiderable indeed; but his Grace, much to the ſatisfaction of his friends, has it now in his power to pay them off, and to put his finances upon the moſt reſpectable footing.

"Mr Adams, the American Ambaſſador, is returned from Holland, where, we underſtand, he met with little ſucceſs. His Excellency is very reſerved, and ſays but little of the unfavourable reports received of the preſent poſture of affairs in America, which are in a moſt diſtracted ſituation indeed!

"Various are the reports as to the *cauſe* of the intended viſit of his Grace of Rutland to England; but the moſt probable one is, that the Duke comes home to receive in perſon aſſurances from the Cabinet, reſpecting their intentions for healing the preſent diviſions of Ireland."

Sir Robert Menzies, Baronet, died at Caſtlemenzies the 4th current.

On Sunday the 3d current, died at Stirling, William Bryce of Bowton, Eſq;

Saturday afternoon, a labourer to a maſon, carrying up ſome materials to the top of a houſe building in the weſt end of Prince's ſtreet, ſlipped his foot, and falling to the bottom, was unfortunately killed on the ſpot. His wife died a few days ago; and, by this melancholy accident, four helpleſs children are left deſtitute orphans upon the public.

Notwithſtanding the weather in general has appeared to be unfavourable, we are aſſured by a very intelligent correſpondent, (who has lately been through the greateſt part of Cumberland) that the crop of corn is extremely plentiful, no material damage having yet been ſuſtained.

The following extraordinary circumſtance may be depended upon:—At a gentleman's ſeat at Platt, near Tancheſter, there have been 23 brace of partridges brought up to their full ſtrength and ſize by hens, aided by the care and attention of the butler at the hall. Ten brace are now upon the ground, from whence they take flight, and return as naturally to the place as a flock of pigeons to their houſe.

Thurſday ſe'ennight, the waggon of Mr Aſhmore, in its way from Birmingham to Briſtol, took fire, and a quantity of goods, value 700 l. was conſumed before the accident was diſcovered.

An induſtrious ſwindler in low life, made his appearance in Stamford laſt week. He had with him a neat collection of artificial birds, flowers, inſects, &c. which he offered to diſpoſe of by way of raffle, to ſubſcribers of 1 s. each, and gathered by this means (we are told) about three pounds, appointing Saturday evening for the determination of the prizes. A number of reputable perſons, who had ſubſcribed, attended at the appointed time; but lo! man, birds, flowers, &c. were all flown, and the ſubſcribers had only to laugh at each other for their credulity!

Laſt winter, a fellow collected near 5 l. in Newcaſtle on a ſimilar pretence; but the day before the raffling he made off, and took with him his whole collection.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IN order to render ſafe and commodious the ſtreets of Edinburgh, which otherwiſe muſt be very dangerous, where four very crowded ſtreets muſt meet, and, at ſame time, to preſerve a venerable ornament of the city, I humbly propoſe to remove the Tron Church, but to retain the ſteeple. A church then is a-wanting. I maintain, that the principles upon which public worſhip is now encouraged by people of rank and education are better than the principles of the 16th and 17th centuries. Contributions to build a new church may therefore be expected to be liberal, and a mite will be given by

A Citizen, neither nominal nor fictitious.

Edinburgh, Sept. 9. 1786.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

YOU lately inſerted in your paper a letter from Aberdeen, relating to a diſpute between an old Lady of that place, and her younger ſiſter. The account there given of the matter, appears ſo favourable to the old Gentlwoman, that many people ſuſpect it to have been written by herſelf, or, at leaſt, by one of her moſt learned clerks. She has long carried on buſineſs of a very reputable kind; but ſhe herſelf ſays, it is only a kind of *robbery trade*, and ought to be conducted in the ſame way, on the ſame principles, and for the very ſame end—to make a little money. She ſcruples not to avow, that if her ſiſter had not opened a rival ſhop next door, ſhe would have made the country contented with much worſe wares than ſhe is now obliged to give them. She is a very cunning old woman, and much addicted to the vice of backbiting her neighbours, but eſpecially her rival ſiſter, whoſe youth and beauty gain her more cuſtomers; yet it is chiefly in a clandeſtine way, and by inſinuation, for ſhe has not much courage in ſcolding aloud.

A ſcheme has lately been propoſed to her, by which both ſhe and her ſiſter might be enabled to ſerve the country in a much better manner; but ſhe being ſomewhat lazy from age, and obſtinately wedded to old faſhions, refuſe to join in it, and wiſhes to raiſe a clamour, as if her ſiſter had formed a plan for robbing her of ſome part of her property. She is indeed rather richer than her ſiſter, though not quite ſo much as ſhe wiſhes to have it believed. People even doubt whether all her money be honeſtly come by, yet it is now conſidered as her own; and whatever ſhe may deſerve, nobody has at preſent any intention of plundering her. But an anxiety on this ſcore is one of her old diſeaſes; ſo that her beſt friends have often expreſſed a wiſh that ſhe would take a little more care of her reputation, and a little leſs of her purſe. You may judge of the wiles of this old woman, by the hints which ſhe has contrived to make you publiſh, that the ſcheme is intended to prevent young gentlemen from going to Edinburgh to ſtudy medicine or law: whereas the object really is to awaken in them a greater deſire of completing their education in all branches, and particularly in thoſe ſciences, of which Edinburgh muſt always be the principal ſchool.

If ſhe writes you again, conſider well what ſhe deſires you to publiſh; for a ſuſpicion has got abroad, that ſhe is ſomewhat diſordered in her mind; one ſymptom of which is, her having lately fee'd her attorney to keep out a phyſician from her houſe, whom her friends very humanely entreated to pay her a *viſit*. This is thought indeed a very bad ſymptom, conſidering her love of money, and that the phyſician, a very benevolent man, inſtead of taking any thing for his trouble, has more than once left conſiderable ſums behind him. She is alſo much plagued with ſtrange dreams, and often raves about the ſin of perjury, which it appears the unhappy woman was twice *very near* committing, and for which, in place of the Pillory, which ſhe much dreads, the Doctor only meant to adminiſter a gentle cathartic, to reſtore her to the uſe of her ſenſes.

Many people have a regard for her, becauſe with all her faults ſhe has ſome good qualities, and is on the whole, when in good health, a very obliging motherly ſort of a Gentlewoman. If you are one of her friends, I wiſh you would adviſe her to keep her temper, and take the opinion of her neighbours about this ſcheme of a company-trade with her ſiſter, for every body thinks that it would be both for their own advantage and that of their cuſtomers.

I am, Sir, Your's,
MARGARET MARSHAL.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 9184, 10,000 l.
No. 18,165, 6397, 100 l. each. No. 20,879, 50 l.
And the following prizes of 20 l. each,
No. 28,387, 17,927, 30,379, 23,451, 8691, 23,465, 2273, 10,382, 1235, 31,674.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 11,710, 500 l. No. 10,198, 100 l.
And the following prizes of 20 l. each,
No. 16,350, 24,912, 22,662, 21,357, 3148, 32,398.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Aug. 24. James of and from Anſtruther, Millar, for Memel.
John of and from Ayr, Brown, from ditto, in ballaſt.
Peace and Plenty of Grangemouth, Steel, from Havre-de-grace, from ditto, ditto.
Jenny of and from Greenock, Stewart, for Peterſburgh.
Jean of Leith, Johnſton, from Shields, for ditto, ballaſt.
Lattona of and from Aberdeen, Storney, for Memel.
Sir Lawrence of and from Torryburn, Halket, for Copenhagen, with coals.
Victoria of and from Dyſart, Graham, for Memel.
Hope of and from Anſtruther, Rodger, for ditto.
—25. Betſey of and from Aberdeen, Anderſon, for Dantzick.
Counteſs of Hopeton of and from Limekills, Main, for Peterſburgh, in ballaſt.
—26. Favourite of and from Perth, Robertſon, Peterſburgh.
Peggy of Dundee, Brown, from Peterſburgh, for Liverpool, with flax and iron.
Betſey of Saltcoats, Cunningham, from Memel, for Saltcoats, with timber.
Matheſon of Montroſe, Jolly, from Memel, for Norway, with grain.

Elſinore, Auguſt 26. 1786. Wind N. N. E.
WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Sept. 9. Betſey, Robertſon, from Berwick, with grain.—11. Jean, Napier, from Glaſgow, with meal, oats, and goods; James, Somerville, from Newcaſtle, with goods; Peggy, Low, from Anſtruther, with herrings.——And two ſloops with coals.

SAILED, Peggy, Roſs, for Fort William, with goods; Chriſtian, Wiſhart, for Newcaſtle, with goods; Newcaſtle, Tapp, for London, with goods.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Sept. 7.

Diligence, Galloway, from Leith, for Glaſgow, with grain; Providence, Roſs, from ditto, for ditto, with goods.—8. Six Siſters, Thomſon, from Rotterdam, with old iron; Diſpatch, Souter, from Aberdeen, in ballaſt; Elizabeth and Ann, Ray, from Montroſe, with malt; Induſtry, Neilſon, from Dunbar, with grain; Iſabella, Gowan, from Montroſe, with ditto.

SAILED, Sept. 8. Stirling, Graham, for London, with goods.

A Pair of Saddle-Bags Loſt from behind a Gentleman on horſeback coming from Dundee water-ſide to the New Inn, in which were bank-notes and ſundry other articles. Any perſon who has found them, or can lead to a diſcovery, will be handſomely rewarded, by applying to Mr Peter Hunter at Dundee, Mr William Bain merchant in Cupar Fife, or Mr Robert Jamieſon writer to the ſignet at Edinburgh.

N. B. The numbers of the notes are taken, and the payment ſtopped at the different banks.

☞ If any perſon, after this advertiſement, ſhould be apprehended having the above in their cuſtody, they will be proſecuted accordingly.

Leith, Sept. 6.

WILLIAM THORBURN

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies, That the Teas of the laſt ſale are arrived, and will be ſold from the original chefts, per lib——Bohea, 1 s. 11 d.; Congo, 3 s. 4 d.; ditto, 3 s. 8 d.; Good ditto, 4 s.; Fine ditto, 4 s. 6 d.; Shouſhong, 5 s.; ditto, 5 s. 6 d.; Pekoe ſort, 6 s.; Single Green, 4 s.; Hyſon ditto, 6 s. 6 d.; Good ditto, 7 s.; Fine ditto, 7 s. 6 d.; Very Fine, on the Cowſlip flavour, 8 s.; Very fine Gun-powder, 14 s.——Ladies will have their Tea ſent to their lodgings in Edinburgh, free of expences; but no Teas will be booked, as they are ſold at this warehouſe at the loweſt poſſible wholeſale price.

N. B. Carriers having orders for this Warehouſe, who do not come to Leith, by leaving them at John Lindſay's, New Stage Coachman's houſe, oppoſite the Croſs, Edinburgh, ſouth ſide, will have the anſwers ſent to their quarters.

Lands in Berwickſhire for Sale.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

AN ESTATE in the ſhire of Berwick, of L. 348 Sterling of real rent, holding blench of the Crown, and rated in the ceſs books at 542 l. Scots valued rent. The lands are of conſiderable extent, all contiguous, and very improveable, having eaſy acceſs by turnpike roads to manure and to markets. There is on the lands a dwelling-houſe lately built, of eight rooms and a kitchen, with proper offices, all in good order, which, with the incloſures, conſiſting of 230 acres rich land, now in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, may be entered to at Whitſunday next. The purchaſer may retain the whole, or ſuch part of the price in his hands as he chuſes, upon proper ſecurity, at four and a half per cent.

For further particulars, enquire at Archibald Tod, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

Steel Grates, Carron Grates, Jacks, &c.

JOHN SIBBALD, College Wynd, reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, That he has juſt completed an aſſortment of the following articles for the winter ſale:

A variety of elegant Grates for drawing-rooms, of the neweſt London patterns.	Jacks double & ſingle wheeled.
Steel Grates, for bed-rooms.	Spits, Raxes, and Skewers.
Carron Grates, Pantheon Grates.	Kitchen Tongs and Shovels.
Regiſter Smoke Stoves.	Dreſſing-Irons, Heaters, and Stands.
Engliſh Die-cut Fenders.	Light tinned Caſt-Iron Pots.
Great choice of Fire Irons.	Goblets, Stew-pans.
Perpetual Ovens.	Tea-Kettles, Fish-Pans.
Boiling Tables.	Water-Boilers with braſs cocks.
Kitchen Grates and Cranes.	Stoves for heating ſhops.

Locks and Hinges of all kinds.

Makes Preſſes for Printers, Bookbinders, Candlemakers, and Dyers, on the ſhorteſt notice.

NEW PLAN,

Very intereſting to Country Tea-Dealers, &c.

TEAS bought for any Dealers, at the Eaſt-India Company's Sale, at only 1 l. per cent. Commiſſion, on the amount of the purchaſe, or in proportion for ſingle lots:

Or, Lots and Cheſts of all ſorts broke out in any quantity for the accommodation of Small Dealers, Families, &c. cheaper than at any other houſe in London.

THE Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company, having declared they will begin to put up their quarterly ſale on Tueſday the 12th of September 1786, about 16700 cheſts of Singlos and Blooms; about 5300 cheſts of Hyſon; about 4100 cheſts of Bohea; about 11000 cheſts of Congou; and about 1700 cheſts Shouſhong Teas: Therefore, we offer to all Dealers who can comply with the Eaſt-India Company's terms, to buy their Teas (for them) at the ſmall Commiſſion of 1 l. per cent for our trouble. The advantage to thoſe who ſend us their commiſſions over other dealers need not any comment, as they will have our judgment, and their Teas bought at the ſame price as our own; which will enable them to ſell on the ſame *cheap terms* we have always had the credit for with the public.

Orders addreſſed to us as under mentioning the ſorts, price, &c. or what it is wanted to ſell for, ſhall meet our beſt attention.

Graſs-Hopper Tea-Warehouſe, No. 9. Biſhopgate-ſtreet, and No. 42. Cheapſide. } ED. EAGLETON & CO.

Amount.	*Weight nett.*	*Eaſt-Theft.*
from 90 to 100 l.	about 1000 lbs. with 12½ per cent. duty,	Depoſit L. 1 10 s.
from 60 to 65 l.	700	3 Bohea, 2 ditto, 1 ditto, 1 ditto, 5 Congou, 4 Southong, 6 Single, 6 Blooms, 3 ditto, 2 Hyſon,
from 30 to 33 l.	350	8 ditto
from 60 to 90 l.	400	4 ditto
from 60 to 90 l.	300	1 ditto
from 65 to 90 l.	400	2 ditto
from 65 to 90 l.	400	6 ditto
from 33 to 43 l.	200	3 ditto
from 35 to 60 l.	120	2 ditto

Note. By the above ſtatement every perſon can know, at one view, the exact depoſit, the number of cheſts, nearly the nett weight and amount of each lot, which is in proportion to the price ordered.

The Eaſt-India Company's terms are, on the purchaſe of any lot or lots of Tea *the day* ſale, when it muſt be ſtrictly complied with, or the depoſit is forfeited, and be for-

Poſt money muſt be paid; therefore it muſt be ſent with every order, or it cannot be executed, and the remainder of the money when taken away, or purchaſed on bebid buying at any of the Company's future ſales.

The package of letters, bills, diſcount, &c. and every coſt muſt be paid or charged, as all Teas are cleared and taken away at the buyer's expence; and at thoſe terms admit of 28 day's credit, or open accompts, if any balance of bills, cash, &c. remains with us, we return it immediately, or pay it to order in London.

All ſorts of Coffees, Chocolates, Cocoas, Shells, &c. on the beſt terms.

Orders, Commiſſions, Depoſits, &c. are requeſted to be forwarded immediately, (the 12th of September being ſo near) when the Eaſt-India Company will begin to ſell, 1ſt, Bohea Tea—2d, Hyſon, and proceed daily with Souſhongs, Singlos, and Congous, as each ſort can be got ready for ſale.

A Brewery, &c. for Sale.

TO be SOLD within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 13th day of September 1786, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

That BREWERY and Pertinents, conſiſting of a commodious Dwelling-houſe, Brew-houſe, Cellars, Malt-barn, and Kiln; Coal-houſe, Hen houſe, ſmall Garden adjoining thereto, with a Stable for two horſes and Hay-loft, lying on the ſouth ſide of the Canongate, a little below the church, with a cart-entry from the ſtreet, and another from the back of the Canongate; and a ſervitude for preſerving the lights; all belonging to, and preſently poſſeſſed by James Gentle brewer, who intends giving over buſineſs at Martinmas next, at which term the purchaſer of the premiſſes may enter into poſſeſſion.

The whole of theſe ſubjects were built by the ſaid James Gentle, are in good repair, and very convenient for an extenſive brewery, or may be changed into a diſtillery, or a linen or woolen manufactory, &c.

The ſubjects may be viewed any lawful day, from ten o'clock forenoon, to two o'clock afternoon; and for the encouragement of purchaſers, the whole ſubjects will be entered at 1400 l. Sterling, a ſum *conſiderably below* the original coſt.

The title-deeds which are clear, are lodged with Thomas Ruthven, writer in Edinburgh.

If any perſon inclines to make a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale, he may commune with the proprietor, or the ſaid Thomas Ruthven.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, SEPTEMBER 6. 1786.

BY ORDER OF THE

Hon. the Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

THERE will be expoſed to Sale by public auction, at the times and places under mentioned, the following Goods and Articles, lately condemned as forfeited, in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, to wit,

At DUNBAR, in the Exciſe Office, on Wedneſday the 13th of September inſtant, at 12 o'clock noon, 61 gallons of FOREIGN CINNAMON WATERS, 254 gallons of double-ſtrong CONIAC BRANDY, 63 gallons of ſingle foreign BRANDY, 137 gallons of foreign proof GENEVA, 123 gallons of foreign ſingle GENEVA, and 81 gallons of AQUAVITÆ, or BRITISH SPIRITS.

At GREENOCK in the Exciſe Office on Friday the 15th of September inſtant, at 12 o'clock noon, 145 gallons of foreign RUM.

At LEITH, in the Exciſe Warehouſe on Saturday the 16th of September inſtant, at 12 o'clock noon, 6 cheſts containing 519 pounds weight of Fine BLACK TEA, 213 gallons of foreign BRANDY, and 1194 gallons of foreign GENEVA, with the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and the Materials of the Hulls (after being broke up) of TWO LUGGERS, the one about 50 tons, and the other about 95 tons burden.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the Exciſe Offices in Dunbar, Greenock, and Leith, on the day before, and the morning of the day of each ſale; and the Materials of the veſſels to be ſeen by apply to Mr Alexander Hill, boat-builder in Leith.

TO THE

Freeholders & Commiſſioners of Supply

OF THE SHIRE OF ROSS.

AN Anonymous Printed Card having been lately tranſmitted to many of your number, requeſting your attendance at the enſuing Michaelmas Head Court, on buſineſs which *is ſaid* to be of the utmoſt importance, I think it my duty to ſtate to you, that I am entirely ignorant of the nature of the buſineſs propoſed to be brought forward; and that I have had no application made to me by any perſon, on any pretext whatever, to call a full attendendance of your number at the time propoſed.—You will, therefore, Gentlemen, judge for yourſelves, how far you ought to pay regard to the anonymous ſummons you have received.

The Michaelmas Head Court holds at Tain on the 11th of October.

GRANIES, *September* 4. 1786. } DONALD M'LEOD, Convener and Sheriff-Depute.

MR William Mitchell, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Tingwall in Shetland, having brought a proceſs of augmentation of his ſtipend againſt the Heritors of that pariſh, compearance was made for them, and they pleaded in bar of the action, That the Miniſter had obtained a decree, augmenting his ſtipend ſince the Union, and therefore it was not now competent for, nor in the power of the Court of Commiſſion of Teinds to give a new augmentation.—The parties were heard in preſence upon this plea, and the Court have ordered informations to be prepared upon it, and put into the boxes.

It appears to the Heritors of Tingwall, and ſome other proprietors, who have attended to this ſuit, that the ſame is of general importance to the Landed Intereſt of Scotland, being the leading one for determining the general queſtion, whether a Miniſter, who has obtained an augmentation of his ſtipend ſince the Union, can again be heard in the Teind Court, upon an application for an additional augmentation. In this view, they wiſh to know the ſentiments of thoſe who think themſelves intereſted upon this ſubject; and ſuggeſt, that a meeting ſhould be held for the above purpoſe, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 15th November next, at twelve o'clock noon.—It is requeſted that the Landholders who cannot attend themſelves, may give ſuch inſtructions to their doers or others, as may enable the meeting to follow ſome general and united plan in this buſineſs.

It may probably occur to thoſe intereſted, that it would be a convenient and proper time to take this matter under conſideration, when the Gentlemen are convened together at the enſuing Michaelmas meetings.

Thoſe who wiſh to be previouſly informed of particulars, may apply to John Anderſon and Iſaac Grant, writers to the ſignet.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application is to be made to Parliament, in the next enſuing ſeſſion, for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend two acts made in the 26th and 27th years of the reign of his late Majeſty King George the Second, for repairing ſeveral roads leading into the city of Glaſgow: And another act paſſed in the 6th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, for enlarging the terms and powers of the ſaid two acts above recited, in ſo far only as reſpects the line of road leading from Glaſgow to Redburnbridge; and alſo for fixing and aſcertaining the courſe of the ſaid road from Glaſgow to Redburn-bridge, and thence to Bonny-bridge and Bonny-water. And Notice is alſo given, That the ſaid road is intended to paſs through the following pariſhes, viz. Glaſgow, Barony of Glaſgow, Cadder, Kirkintulloch, Eaſt or New Monkland, Cumbernauld, Falkirk, and Denny.

Third Notice

To the CREDITORS of SIMON FRASER Junior, late Merchant in Inverneſs.

THE Creditors of the ſaid Simon Fraſer are deſired to lodge their grounds and inſtructions of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands of James Macdonell, merchant in Inverneſs, the truſtee, on or before the 5th day of October next; with certification that all who fail to do ſo, ſhall have no right to any ſhare of the firſt dividend of the bankrupt's funds.

A general meeting of the ſaid Creditors is to be held in the New Inn, Inverneſs, upon Thurſday the 4th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of receiving their dividends, and giving further orders as to the management of the bankrupt's affairs, according to the late act of Parliament.

It is alſo requeſted, that ſuch as are indebted to Mr Fraſer's eſtate, do immediately make payment to the ſaid truſtee, otherwiſe legal meaſures will be taken againſt them without delay.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN YOUNG, Merchant in Glaſgow.

THAT upon the 9th day of September current, the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, upon the application of the ſaid John Young, with the concurrence of Meſſrs Scott Moncrief, and Dale, bankers in Glaſgow, awarding a ſequeſtration of the ſaid John Young's real and perſonal eſtate; and appointed his creditors to meet on Monday the 18th current, at 12 o'clock noon, within the houſe of Peter M'Kindlay, vintner in Glaſgow, in order to chuſe an interim factor; and granted commiſſion to the Sheriff Depute or Subſtitute of the ſhire of Lanark, and failing them, to any of the Magiſtrates of the city of Glaſgow, to attend the meeting, and to receive the grounds of debt of the ſaid John Young's creditors, with the oaths thereon required by the ſtatute, and to ſign the minutes along with the Preſes.

Of all which notice is hereby given.

A Furniſhed Houſe in Selkirk-ſhire

TO LET.

THE HOUSE of GALASHIELS, conſiſting of dining-room, drawing-room, nine bed-rooms, and ſeveral bed-cloſets. The dining-room and drawing-room are each thirty feet in length by twenty in breadth. There are alſo a kitchen, laundry, cellars, waſhing-houſe, brew-houſe, complete ſtables and coach-houſe, ſervants rooms, and every other conveniency.

The houſe is completely furniſhed. There is a large garden ſurrounded with fruit-walls at a convenient diſtance from it. It ſtands moſt pleaſantly ſituated upon the river Gala, about thirty miles from Edinburgh, near the town of Galaſhiels, where there is an excellent market.

The country around is moſt conveniently ſituated for hunting, ſhooting, fiſhing, and every other country amuſement. The houſe will be let for one, two, or more years, as can be agreed on. The entry to be immediately. A tenant may have as much graſs ground as he chuſes.

For particulars apply to Thomas or Archibald Tods, writers to the ſignet, Edinburgh.—The gardener will ſhow the premiſſes.

FOR GRENADA,

THE NEW SHIP

TRIVOLI,

JAMES M'LEISH Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock, the 1ſt of next month, and clear to ſail by the 1ſt of November.

She will have the very beſt accommodation for paſſengers, who may apply to John Campbell ſenior, in Glaſgow, or the Maſter at Greenock

A BLACKSMITH uſed to Horſe-ſhoeing and other country work, willing to engage for a term of years to go abroad, and who is well recommended, will meet with good encouragement. GLASGOW, *Sept.* 6. 1786.

CONTRACTORS WANTED.

PERSONS willing to Contract for the Maſon-Work of FOUR LIGHT HOUSES, to be erected in the northern parts of Great Britain, to wit, one at Kinnaird's Head in the county of Aberdeen—One on the Iſland of North Ranilſha in the Orkneys—One on the Point of Scalpa in the Iſland of Herris—And a fourth on the Mull of Kintyre, are requeſted to ſend to John Gray, writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh, on or before the 12th of November next, ESTIMATES, per the cubic yard or foot of circular and ſquare ruble work; as alſo, a Stair of hewn ſtone, furniſhing all materials.

N. B. The building on Ranilſha, and on the Point of Scalpa, will be about 90 feet in height; the other two will not exceed 20 feet.

Sale of Houſes, &c. at Alloa.

TO be SOLD by public auction at Alloa, on Wedneſday 27th September current, at three o'clock afternoon, in the houſe of Charles Tower, maltſter in Alloa, the following Subjects belonging to him, viz.

That large DWELLING-HOUSE, Garden, Malt-barn, Kiln, and Offices, lying at the foot of John's ſtreet of Alloa, preſently poſſeſſed by himſelf. The dwelling-houſe is neatly finiſhed, and conſiſts of a kitchen, a large dining-room, and a ſmall parlour in the ground flat; a large drawing-room and two bed-rooms in the ſecond flat; and four bed-rooms in the upper flat, beſides cloſets and other conveniencies. The garden is neatly laid off, and incloſed with high walls, and the different quarters of it ſurrounded with eſpalier trees, both which, and the wall trees, bear well, and are in a healthy ſtate. Adjoining to the malt-barn, which conſiſts of two lofts beſides the malting floor, is a convenient well, which affords a plentiful and conſtant ſupply of water for the two ciſterns of the barn at all ſeaſons; and on the premiſſes there is alſo a byre, ſtable, and other offices.

And alſo, that DWELLING-HOUSE, with the malt-barn, kiln, byre, and ſtable, in the Candle ſtreet of Alloa, as preſently poſſeſſed by David Robertſon maltſter, and William Robertſon watchmaker.

The articles of roup and progreſs of writs are in the hands Alexander Birnie, writer in Alloa, to whom perſons intending to purchaſe may apply for further information.

Not to be repeated.

Sale of Lands in Ayrſhire.

UPON Friday the 3d of November 1786, there will be expoſed to ſale by way of public roup, within the King's Arms Tavern at Ayr, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, the Parts after mentioned of the barony of ORANGEFIELD, lying in the pariſh of Monktoun and ſhire of Ayr, pleaſantly ſituated near to the ſea-coaſt, within three miles of Ayr, and nine miles of Irvine and Kilmarnock, in the lots following, viz.

LOT I. The Farms of Whiteſide and Macraeſton, conſiſting of about 78 acres, and about two acres of fine thriving trees about thirty years old.

LOT II. The Farm of Brockett, conſiſting of about 46 acres, beſides about three acres of thriving plantations, of the ſame age with thoſe in Lot I.

LOT III. The Farm of Corſehill, including Windmiln Park, and Park poſſeſſed by Hugh Wilſon, conſiſting of about 54 acres.

LOT IV. The Farm of Laigh Monktonhill, conſiſting of about 41 acres.

LOT V. The Farm of High Monktonhill, Farleys, and Habſland, as preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Allaſon, Robert Luſk, Hugh Hauſton, and Hugh Dunbar, conſiſting of about 153 acres.

LOT VI. Sundry Parks, Houſes, and Yards, in and near to the town of Monkton, conſiſting of about 16 acres.

LOT VII. A Houſe and Yard in Monkton, and Lands called *Benſtats*, at the back thereof, conſiſting of about 12 acres.

N. B. The whole of the above are rich arable lands, well incloſed and divided, and hold of the Crown.

LOT VIII. Sundry Feus in and about the town of Monkton, the amount whereof to be afterwards advertiſed.

LOT IX. The Superiority of Miln-Quarter, now Craigie-Houſe, and Lands holding of the Crown, which pay 1l. 2s. 0d. Sterling of feu-duty, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 208l. 9d. Scots. Alſo, the Superiority of the Lands of Blackhouſe, commonly called Boghall, which pay 3l. 10s. 7d. Sterling of feu-duty, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 531 l. 8 s. Scots, and are held of the Crown, but being kirk-lands, the proprietor is entitled to hold them immediately of the Crown, without prejudice to the preſent ſuperior's caſualties of ſuperiority.

Copies of the rentals, inventory of the progreſs, and articles of roup, will be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Adair clerk to the ſignet at Edinburgh, and Charles Shaw writer in Ayr; and the lands will be ſhown by John Murdoch writer in Ayr, factor on the eſtate.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public auction, at Adam Litſter's, vintner in Cupar of Angus, on Thurſday the 14th day of September curt. between the hours of three and four o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of TILLYMURDOCH, and Pendicle called BREWLANDS, lying in the pariſhes of Alyth and Blairgowrie, and county of Perth; the free yearly rent of the eſtate extends to 82 l. 2 s. 8d. 8-12ths Sterling, and the tenants pay the ceſs, beſides the rent; and ſome of the farms yield an additional rent during the currency of the preſent tacks. The lands are ſituated ſix miles north of Cupar Angus, and three from Alyth, good market towns, and cloſe by the foreſt of Alyth, one of the moſt extenſive and beſt ſhooting fields in Scotland. The lands are of conſiderable extent, and beſides the property-lands, the proprietor of this eſtate will have right to between ſeven and eight hundred acres of the foreſt of Alyth, on a diviſion which may immediately take place, as the different heritors intereſts are already aſcertained by decreet arbitral, and the ſhares have only to be ſet off, and a great part of this may be improved at a ſmall expence. They hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty. There is a ſmall manſion-houſe and garden on the lands.

The rental, title-deeds, and articles of ſale, are in the hands of William Ramſay clerk to the ſignet, to whom, or to James Chalmers, writer in Perth, or Edmund Ferguſon of Balledmund, Cupar Angus, any wiſhing further information may apply.

TO BE SOLD,

By Private Bargain,

THOSE Parts of the Lands & Barony of MOUNIE, called *Pitblain*, *Newcraig*, *Pittinnon*, *Whitemyre*, and *Greenford*, lying within two miles of the market town of Old Meldrum, in the pariſh of Daviot and ſhire of Aberdeen. This eſtate contains from 1000 to 1100 Scots acres, all arable, and the preſent groſs rent is about 260l. Sterling, excluſive of a plantation of near ſeven acres extent, conſiſting of fir, aſh, oak, and birch trees, all in a thriving condition.

The lands lie contiguous, are pleaſantly ſituated in the midſt of a plentiful corn country; they hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county; they are low rented, and capable of great improvement, being naturally of a good ſoil; they are alſo uncommonly well ſupplied with moſs and other accommodations.

If not ſold altogether, they will be diſpoſed of in ſeparate lots.

For further particulars apply to John M'Nab, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, in whoſe hands may be ſeen the title deeds, with a rental, plan, and meaſurement of the lands.

George Johnſtone in Little Pittinnon will ſhow the lands, and point out the different lots.

Whale Oil—Whale Bone,

And SEAL SKINS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Whale Fiſhing Company's Office in Dunbar, upon Thurſday the 21ſt day of September inſtant,

100 Tons Whale Oil.
4½ Tons Whale Fins. And,
500 Seal Skins

Whale Oil and Whale Fins.

ON Tueſday the 19th of September current, at noon, there will be expoſed to ſale, by public roup, at the Greenland Warehouſe, in Borrowſtounneſs a conſiquantity of OIL and BONE, imported this ſeaſon by the ſhips Caledonia and Leviathan.

The Oil to be put up in lots of eight or ten Butts, and the Bone in one or two parcels, as purchaſers may incline.

Apply to Charles Addiſon & Sons & Co. Borrowſtounneſs.

SALE OF PRESTONHALL.

TO be SOLD by auction within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, on Friday the firſt of December 1786, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of PRESTONHALL, lying within the pariſh of Cranſtoun and ſhire of Mid-Lothian, within 10 meaſured miles of Edinburgh, and in the neighbourhood of the great turnpike road leading from thence to Coldſtream. This eſtate contains more than 720 Engliſh acres, all incloſed and ſubdivided with thriving hedges and ſtripes of planting; the incloſures are in general well watered. The greateſt part of the lands has, for many years, been in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor; and, having been long in paſture, they are now in very good heart. There is a valuable coal, level free, within the eſtate, with a ſervitude of limeſtone upon a neighbouring property, whereby the means of improvement are eaſily attained. There is full-grown timber upon the eſtate, to a conſiderable value, and upwards of 75 acres of young thriving wood. There is a large commodious manſion-houſe, and offices of every kind upon the premiſſes, all in good repair, and ſufficient to accommodate any family; and, in one of the offices there is a hot and cold bath, with a dreſſing-room adjoining; there are alſo two exceeding good pigeon-cotes, very well ſtocked. The gardens are extenſive, and the fruit-walls in good bearing. The loweſt yearly value of this eſtate, eſtimated by perſons of ſkill and character, exceeds 800 l. Sterling, excluſive of the coal. The eſtate holds blench of the Crown; ſtands valued in the ceſs-books at 950 l. Scots, and the proprietor has right to the tithes.

The progreſs of writs, and conditions of ſale, with a ſurvey of the eſtate, and eſtimates of the annual value, are to be ſeen in the hands of Charles Gordon writer to the ſignet, at his houſe in St John's-ſtreet, Edinburgh. Any perſon intending to purchaſe, may apply for particulars to the ſaid Charles Gordon, who has powers to conclude a private bargain before the roup.

By Adjournment,

Lands in the Shire of Forfar.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 29th day of November 1786, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of MAINS, and EASTER KIRKTON of Earl-Strathdighty, lying within the pariſh of Mains and ſheriffdom of Forfar.

This eſtate is well ſituated, within leſs than a mile of the town of Dundee, and is let to ſubſtantial tenants. From the nature of the leaſes, no expences whatever, during their currency, can be incurred by the proprietor. The tenants are obliged to obſerve a proper mode of culture, and a certain and very conſiderable rife will take place when the tacks expire.

The preſent nett rent of this eſtate, after deduction of public burdens, is 1110l. ſterling. The property-lands extend to upwards of 1020 Scots acres. There is plenty of free ſtone upon them. They abound in game; and a trouting water runs through the middle of the eſtate; which, beſides thriving hedge-rows around moſt of the incloſures, has old timber growing upon it to a conſiderable value.

In caſe the lands do not ſell in one lot, it is propoſed to divide them into parcels, and of which notice ſhall be given in a ſhort advertiſement.—Intending purchaſers may give in offers to Mr Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, or to Mr Erſkine, clerk to the ſignet, with whom the progreſs of writs, rentals, and plan of the eſtate are lodged, and who have power to ſell by private bargain.

David Cobb, tenant at New-Mains, will ſhew the grounds

LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 28th day of November 1786, at ſix o'clock afternoon, in whole or in two lots,

The LANDS and BARONY of KINNAIRD, lying within the pariſh of Abdie, and ſheriffdom of Fife. This eſtate pays about 260 l. Sterling of yearly free rent, holds of the Crown, and is valued in the ceſs-books at 930 l. Scots. It lies within five miles of Cupar, and one mile of the harbour of Newburgh, upon the Tay, and contains near 400 Scots acres, moſtly of a fine black mold. There is a good deal of planting old and young upon the eſtate.

Alſo, the Lands and Eſtate of INVERDOVAT and others, lying within the pariſh of Forgan, and ſheriffdom of Fife, and paying about 290 l. Sterling of yearly rent. This eſtate (a ſmall pendicle excepted) holds of the Crown, and, excluſive of that pendicle, is valued in the ceſs-books at about 768 l. It conſiſts of near 486 Scots acres of excellent ſoil, extending above a mile along the banks of the Tay, oppoſite to Dundee.

The conditions of ſale, and progreſs of writs, may be ſeen in the hands of Mr Erſkine, clerk to the ſignet at Edinburgh; to whom, or to the proprietor at Dundee, any perſon wiſhing to make a private bargain may apply.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

Either Together or in Separate Farms,

The Lands and Eſtate of Grange,

COMPREHENDING the Farms of Grange, Barrachan, Laigh Threave, High Threave, Bartroſtan, and Black Park, lying within the pariſhes of Wigtown and Peningham, and county of Wigtown, and pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Bladenoch, within four miles of the burgh of Wigtown.

This eſtate contains 1300 acres Scots meaſure. The different farms are incloſed and ſubdivided, and moſt of the eſtate conſiſts of very good arable ground, a conſiderable part of which has been improven with lime and ſhells, and produces excellent crops. The remainder is capable of very great improvement; and there is ready acceſs to the whole by good roads. The eſtate holds of the Crown, is valued in the ceſs-books at 400 l. which entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member to Parliament.

On the farm of Grange there is a modern manſion-houſe, offices, ſubſtantially built, and garden, fit for the accommodation of a genteel family. There is a very thriving plantation near to the manſion-houſe; and a part of this farm conſiſts of an exceeding rich holm, well adapted for growing flax; and in it, as well as the other farms, there are large tracts of natural meadow land. The purchaſer may enter immediately to the manſion-houſe, offices, garden, and 50 acres of arable and meadow land, lying around the ſame.

The farm of High Threave, being out of leaſe, may be alſo entered to immediately.—It conſiſts of betwixt 300 and 400 acres of good land, very capable of improvement.

The tack of the farm of Grange expires at Whitſunday 1791; and upon a new leaſe, a great riſe of rent may be expected, there having been a large graſſum paid at the commencement of the preſent leaſe, and very ſubſtantial improvements made ſince that time. In the tack of Barrachan and Bartroſtan, there is a break at Whitſunday 1789.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Adair clerk to the ſignet, or Hugh M'Culloch of Grange, by Wigtown.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain, and entered to at Martinmas firſt,

THE Lands of ST THOMAS-WELLS

lying in the pariſh of St Ninians, and within fifteen minutes walk of the Croſs of Stirling. The lands conſiſt of 22 acres or thereby, divided into three incloſures, all well watered, completely fenced, and the grounds ſo richly manured and in good heart as to be capable of carrying crops of any kind. On the lands there is a good dwelling houſe two ſtories high, covered with ſlate, conſiſting of ſix fire-rooms and kitchen; the dining-room 16 by 18 feet, and 10 feet high. There is alſo on the grounds a complete ſet of offices, conſiſting of ſtabling for 12 horſes, byres for 50 black cattle, with two corn-barns, chaiſe-houſe, milk-houſe, waſhing-houſe, and hen-houſe, &c. Alſo a ſtill-houſe, having a communication with a water pond, from which the water is conveyed by pipes into the ſtill-houſe. Adjoining to the ſtill-houſe are two good ſpirit and ale cellars, with two malt-barns having each a ciſtern, into which the water runs by the turning of a cock; the floors 70 feet long and 20 feet in breadth; and each barn has three lofts of the ſame dimenſions, with the kiln heads in great repair, and both barns and kiln-heads covered with ſlates. The greateſt part of the houſes have been built by the proprietor within theſe few years, in the moſt ſubſtantial manner; and, till of late, were uſed in carrying on the diſtillery buſineſs, for which purpoſe they are well calculated; or could be made, at a ſmall expence, to anſwer equally well for a bleachfield, printfield, or tan-work.

There is alſo to be Sold by private bargain, Three Copper Stills and a large Boiling Copper. The Singling Still is from 1100 to 1200 gallons content;—the Doubling Still from 500 to 600 gallons content;—and the Rectifying Still from 60 to 70 gallons content, with heads and worms all in equal good order as when they came from the maker, having been very little uſed ſince new.

For information, as to further particulars, application may be made to the proprietor at St Thomas-Wells, or at his houſe in Norryſtone. A ſervant at St Thomas-Wells will ſhow the houſes and ground to any perſons intending to purchaſe, every lawful day.

N. B. If the premiſſes do not ſell, a leaſe of the houſes and ground, either ſeparately or together, will be granted for ſuch number of years as ſhall be agreed on, and the entry to both houſes and land may be at Martinmas firſt.

AYR-SHIRE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Three-Pound Land of old extent of KIRKDOMINE, *alias* KIRKLANDS, and UPPER and NETHER ALDOUNS, with the teinds;—The Forty Shilling Land of NETHER PINMORE, and DAMB and HOLM thereof, with right of redemption of the free teinds;—The Three-Pound Land of Upper and Nether BALLICKMURRIES, FARDENREOCH, and CRAGCANNOCHIE, with the teinds thereof;—The Lands of MINUNTION;—And the Five-Merk Land of MEIKLE and NETHER BENNAN, and teinds of the ſame; all lying in the pariſhes of Barr and Colmonell, and ſhire of Ayr. The rent preſently payable for theſe lands is as follows, viz.

For Kirkdomine *alias* Kirklands,	L. 32	0 0
Upper and Nether Aldouns, and Wood-keeper's poſſeſſion,	48	0 0
Nether Pinmore, and Damb and Holm thereof,	30	0 0
Ballickmurries,	46	0 0
Fardenreoch,	36	0 0
Cragcannochie,	24	0 0
Minuntion,	41	0 0
Meikle and Nether Bennan,	52	10 0
	L. 309	10 0

Beſides the public burdens, which are all paid by the tenants.

Theſe lands are of great extent, and are pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Stinchar. They contain lime, and have a draw-kiln upon them, and they are within a few miles of coal. There is likewiſe upon them, a very conſiderable quantity of valuable WOOD, nearly ready for cutting; the greateſt part whereof is upon the lands of Aldouns, which lie within four miles of the ſea-port town of Girvan, to which there is a turnpike road.

All theſe lands are held blench of the Prince, excepting Minuntion, which holds of the Crown, and the Bennans, which hold of a ſubject for payment of a ſmall feu-duty. They will be ſold either altogether or ſeparately.

The tenants will ſhew the lands; and for further particulars, application may be made to Primroſe Kennedy of Drummellan, Eſq; Mr William Leggat, by Stranraer; or Andrew Blane writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the title-deeds, &c.

All perſons having claims againſt Mr M'ILRATH of Kirkland, will pleaſe ſend notes thereof, without delay, to the above Andrew Blane.

TO BE SOLD ALTOGETHER OR IN PARCELS,

As Purchaſers ſhall incline,

THE Lands and Eſtate of BLAIR,

the Lands of Kinnaird, Dichendad, and Dowhill, with the Teinds, Parſonage, and Vicarage; together with the Feu-duties and Superiorities of Dowhill Mill, Cleiſh Mill, the Lands of Nivingſton, and others near the church of Cleiſh, all lying in the pariſh of Cleiſh, and ſhire of Kinroſs.—Alſo, the Lands of Woodend, Blairnbathie, and Craigencat, with the Teinds thereof, in the pariſhes of Beath and Dunfermline, and ſhire of Fife.

The whole lands lie contiguous, and conſiſt of upwards of 3000 Scots acres, whereof 1880 or thereby are incloſed, including the plantations. There is alſo a proportion of three undivided Commonties, whereof a conſiderable part will fall to this eſtate.

The preſent free rent, after deducing miniſters ſtipends, ſchoolmaſters ſallaries, and a ſmall feu-duty payable to the Abbacy of Dunfermline, is 860l. 13 s. 7 d. 6-12ths.

The plantations upon this eſtate, conſiſting of about 500 acres, are remarkably flouriſhing and extenſive, and of very conſiderable value, a good deal of them being above 50 years old. They are ſo diſpoſed, as to produce ſhelter from all directions; and at the ſame time, to afford a great variety of beauty and ornament.

The ſituation of the place is exceedingly convenient, as the turnpike road from Queenſferry by Kinroſs to Perth, paſſes through the villages of Keltybridge and Maryburgh, which belong to the eſtate.—It is diſtant 20 miles from Edinburgh, 10 from North Queenſferry, 5 from Kinroſs, and 20 from Perth, and there are plentiful markets in the neighbourhood.

The extenſive improvements made on this eſtate have been by incloſing and planting: the agricultural part has never been overtaken to any extent; there is conſequently great room for improvement in that way, there being coal and lime in the grounds and neighbourhood.—The whole lands hold blench of the Crown, and afford three freehold qualifications, two in Kinroſſhire, and one in Fife. There is an exceeding good houſe, with every ſort of conveniency and accommodation for a large family.—The kitchen garden contains three acres laid out with taſte, and plentifully ſtocked with fruit of all ſorts.—The fruit walls are covered with trees of good bearing, and of the beſt kinds.

There is a Bleachfield on this eſtate, with a bleacher's-houſe, waſhing-houſe, drying-houſe, and every other neceſſary conveniency, and it is ſupplied at all times with a moſt abundant ſpring of water.—There is alſo a Lint Mill adjoining to it, and both the field and the mill have full employment.—The villages of Maryburgh and Kelty afford all conveniencies that ariſe from the neighbourhood of trades people of every denomination, and are ſo far diſtant from the houſe as to cauſe no inconvenience.

The progreſs of writs, plans of the eſtate, rentals, and tacks, are in the hands of William Leſlie, writer to the ſignet, to whom, or Mr Robert Beatſon at Lochgelly near Kinghorn, perſons intending to purchaſe may apply; and Robert Bruce at Blair will ſhow the grounds.

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